

# GERMANS EXTEND BOMBARDMENT IN CHAMPAGNE AND VOSGES SECTORS AND KEEP IT UP ON PICARDY FRONT

## French Repulsed a Local Attack North of La Fecht Last Night and Also Put Down a Raid on Small French Posts Northwest of Orvillers Sorel

## FRENCH BROUGHT BACK PRISONERS IN PATROL ACTION ON AMIENS FRONT

### BRITISH MADE SMALL SORTIE

### They Also Defeated Effort of the Enemy Against the Posts West of Merville in Flanders

Paris, May 14.—Heavy artillery fighting in the Champagne is reported in today's official statement. Only patrol actions occurred on the main battlefront in Picardy. The announcement follows:

"French patrols carried out operations north of Hangard (on the front before Amiens), near Courcy and west of the Meuse, bringing back prisoners. We easily repulsed a German raid on small French posts northwest of Orvillers Sorel. "The artillery fighting was rather spirited in the Champagne, near Butte du Mesnil, and in the Vosges. A German local attack north of La Fecht was repulsed by our fire."

London, May 14.—German artillery fire was violent last night in the Somme and Ancre sectors, says the official statement from Field Marshal Haig to-day. The statement follows:

"We carried out a successful raid last night northeast of Robecq (Flanders) and captured a few prisoners without casualties to ourselves. A party of the enemy which attacked our posts west of Merville was repulsed with loss. "The hostile artillery was active during the night in the Somme and Ancre sectors."

### KAISER CALLS ON LITHUANIA FOR AID

Issues Proclamation in Which He Says It is Assumed That Lithuania Will Share War Burdens with Germany.

Amsterdam, May 14.—Emperor William has issued a proclamation concerning Lithuania, in which he says it is assumed that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany.

In the proclamation the "independence" of Lithuania, allied with the German empire, is recognized.

"We assume that the conventions to be concluded," the proclamation says further, "will take the interests of the German empire into account equally with those of Lithuania and that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany, which secured her liberation."

Emperor William's proclamation recognizing the independence of Lithuania, according to the Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung carries the following preamble:

"We, Wilhelm, by God's grace, German emperor, king of Prussia, etc., hereby make known that whereas the Lithuanian landrath, as the recognized representative of the Lithuanian people, on December 12 announced the restoration of Lithuania as an independent state allied to the German empire, by an eternal, steadfast alliance, and by conventions chiefly regarding military matters, traffic, customs and coinage, and solicited the help of the German empire; and

"Whereas further previous political connection in Lithuania are dissolved we command our imperial chancellor to declare Lithuania on the basis of the aforementioned declaration of the Lithuanian landrath, in the name of the German empire as a free and independent state, and we are prepared to accord the Lithuanian state the solicitude, help and assistance in its restoration.

"We assume the conventions to be concluded will take the interests of the German empire into account equally with those of Lithuania and that Lithuania will participate in the war burdens of Germany which secured her liberation."

Lithuania is one of the former Russian border states, which the Germans have attempted to set up as nominally independent countries, under German influence. Germany is making every effort to exploit the states economically, but except in the case of Poland has not attempted to force the former Russian subjects to fight with the German army, as the emperor's announcement indicates may now be done in Lithuania. The attempt to enroll a Polish army, on the same plea that is now made in the case of Lithuania was a failure, and the "Polish legion" was disbanded.

The Vorwaerts of Berlin said recently that strong opposition was developing among the Lithuanians to transforming their country into a German "semi-federal" state. Entire independence is demanded.

The Lithuanians number about 2,000,000 and are found mainly in the former Russian governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno and Suwalki.

# MILLION TONS DELIVERED BY THOUSANDS KRUPP RIFLES 161 DRAFT MEN FOR MAY NAMED BY LOCAL BOARD

U. S. Shipbuilding Efforts Said to Have Been Imported to "Germanize" the United States

EIGHT STEEL SHIPS FINISHED LAST WEEK

Fourteen More Vessels Were Launched During the Week

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Eight steel ships, totaling 48,150 tons, were completed during the seven days ending May 11. Fourteen vessels were launched, with a total tonnage of 57,100, of which seven were steel, with a total capacity of 32,100 tons. The steel deliveries included one refrigerator ship, two tankers and five cargo vessels.

The state of Maine during the week turned out its first wooden ship for the government, the Andra, a 3,600-ton vessel built at Portland.

The first million tons of ships completed and delivered to the United States government under the direction of the shipping board have been put on the high seas to help defeat Germany. A total of 159 vessels of 1,108,621 tons was completed up to May 11, according to statistics compiled by experts of the shipping board. Since Jan. 1, more than half of the total tonnage, 677,896, has been delivered, and the monthly totals have shown a steady increase.

Most of the ships delivered were requisitioned on the ways or in contract form, when the United States entered the war. Virtually all are of steel construction. None of the ships of the great wooden program has been delivered, although 46 have been launched, due to delay in obtaining boilers and other machinery.

The first completed ship built on contract for the government now is undergoing speed trials off the Pacific coast. Deliveries of ships last week were made at Seattle, Sparrows Point, Md., Chicago, Ecorse, Mich., Gloucester, N. J., Wilmington, Del. and New York.

Edgar A. Holmes, New York Broker, Made a Sensational Revelation

New York, May 14.—Reports that thousands of rifles had been secretly imported from the Krupp works at Essen in order to "Germanize" the United States were related to-day at an inquiry conducted by State's Attorney General Lewis into rumors of hoarding of arms by German interests in the United States.

Edgar A. Holmes of this city, a witness, credited the reports to a man named James H. Grossley. Holmes, as a broker, tried to buy the rifles, but was unsuccessful. During the negotiations Grossley told him that some 1,000,000 rifles had been imported from Essen via the Hoboken docks of two German steamship companies and were to be used in the United States if the Germans were successful in reaching the English channel ports.

Mr. Holmes identified a copy of a letter written by himself offering to sell 1,000,000 Spanish Mausers and 1,000,000 cartridges. The letter, dated June 9, 1917, was addressed to Dr. Thomas Barlingham of New York, former health commissioner.

Holmes testified he had never seen the article, but had talked with an engineer named Francis L. Judd, who said he had seen boxes containing 280,000 rifles. Two months ago, Holmes said, the United States tried to buy them but they were not produced. Holmes had been in touch with United States officials throughout the negotiations, he said.

Gustave Lussing was named by Holmes as the man who was said by various intermediaries to be able to deliver the goods. Judd told Holmes the rifles had been in an east side warehouse in New York and had been removed by and were within an automobile ride of an hour and a half from Broadway.

Charles H. Murray, a hotel owner of Washington, D. C., testified he had heard of the existence of the rifles through a Russian agent, Ivan Norodny, who claimed they had been taken to an upstate New York farm and that he had shot one of them himself. Norodny said Lussing had a farm at Woodbury Falls and that a party of German officers, including Captain Hans Tauscher, had visited it after dining at the German club in New York. Through Norodny, Murray met Lussing and was shown an itemized statement of the quantity of rifles hidden as follows:

450,000 Mauser guns.  
250,000,000 cartridges.  
100,000 carbines.  
1,000,000 rifle cartridges.  
1,000,000 rifles.  
600 machine guns.

Lussing, according to the witness, said they were stored in 40 different places in the United States.

Robert T. Tucker, a tanner of Charleston, S. C., testified of hearing of the rifles through his acquaintance with Russians in business. Judd told Tucker, he said, he had seen cannon and rifles at a warehouse in Brooklyn. According to the witness, a New York lawyer finally told him the rifles had been sold.

"I am thoroughly convinced that those rifles are in this country and that Lussing knows where they are," said Tucker at the close of his examination.

### GOVERNMENT TAKES THREE METALS AND FIXES THE PRICE

All Platinum, Iridium and Palladium Held by Refiners and Some Others Is Commandeered.

Washington, May 14.—All platinum, iridium and palladium held by refiners, some importers, manufacturing jewelers and large dealers, has been commandeered by the government.

The price fixed for platinum is \$105 per troy ounce. The price fixed for iridium was \$175 an ounce and for palladium \$135.

Manufacturing jewelers may use 25 percent of their present stocks for commercial purposes by signing a waiver of all claims for compensation from the government by reason of the requisition. Delivery to the government of manufactured platinum now held or controlled by jewelers will be waived provided they sign a waiver of claims similar to the manufacturers' waivers.

### VERMONTERS SELECTED TO ATTEND OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOL AT CAMP DEVENS.

Camp Devens, Mass., May 14.—The following Vermont men have been named to attend the fourth officers' training camp, to start here Wednesday: Sergeant Bailey F. Brown, Jericho; Private Melvin H. Damon, Bellows Falls; Sergeant Henry St. Pierre, Williamstown; Sergeant Forest C. Aikens, Barnard; Sergeant Roy D. Harris, Middlebury; Corporal Eugene H. Urann, Derby; Private Andrew C. A. Huston, Enosburg Falls; Private John R. Duck, St. Albans; Sergeant Robert P. Thayer, Brattleboro; Private Robert W. Bates, Essex Junction; Sergeant Major Albert W. Goddard, Ludlow; Sergeant Vernon C. Manley, Ludlow; Corporal William H. Ward, St. Johnsbury; Private Wyman A. Bristol.

### CANNON TO GIVE SUPPORT. Will Vote for and Speak for the Overman Bill.

Washington, May 14.—Former Speaker Cannon announced to-day that he would vote for the Overman bill and prepared to make a speech in its support. He said the president already had the power proposed in the measure under various laws, and that it would be more proper to centralize the authority in one act.

### UGLY SCARS ON HAND Revealed When Bandages Are Removed by Pres. Wilson.

Washington, D. C., May 14.—President Wilson removed to-day the bandages which have encased his left hand since he burned it four weeks ago by taking hold of an exhaust pipe in the British tank that visited the White House. The hand has healed, but the burns have left ugly scars, which cover the entire palm.

Experts amounted to 217,802 bales, including lint, compared with 271,753 a year ago and for the nine months period 3,891,115 compared with 3,853,881 last year.

Cotton spindles active during April numbered 33,746,983 compared with 33,268,618 a year ago.

Imports during April were 21,157 bales compared with 29,998 last year. Exports amounted to 217,802 bales, including lint, compared with 271,753 a year ago and for the nine months period 3,891,115 compared with 3,853,881 last year.

### AMERICAN LABOR MEN GO TO MEXICO TO HELP RELATIONS

President Gompers of American Federation of Labor Appoints Commission to Cement Friendship Between Labor Interests.

Washington, May 14.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to-day appointed a commission to go to Mexico to establish friendly relations between organized labor in Mexico and the United States. Members of the commission are: James Lord, of the American Federation; John Murray, secretary of the Pan-American labor conference; and Santiago Iglesias, president of the Porto Rican federation.

Several thousand miles away from his main newspaper office, James Gordon Bennett directed in minute detail the affairs of the New York Herald and maintained for himself one of the most commanding positions in American journalism. For more than a quarter of a century he lived in Paris and worked simultaneously there and in New York. No man before him or since has attempted such a double life.

From almost every other angle his position in the newspaper world has been unique. Upon the death of his father, who was founder of the Herald, the younger Bennett, then just past 30 years, inherited the largest newspaper fortune accumulated by any American publisher up to that time. He applied it toward achievements to startle the public and thus redound to the credit of his newspaper. In many instances these achievements became important items in the world's history.

Such was the policy he inaugurated when as managing editor in 1870 he ordered Henry M. Stanley into the heart of Africa to find Livingstone, such when he sent the ill-fated Jeannette expedition to discover the north pole; such when he joined in the laying of the commercial cable—all typical instances of enterprise to "make news" or further its transmission.

In contrast to the personal journalism of the elder Bennett and Greeley type, the younger Bennett was one of the first to sound the impersonal note. He declared that the paper should become a republic of republics, which no man or party should hold control. From the first he refused to recognize "celebrities" as compared with "workers" on his staff, and it is related that even when Stanley came back from his triumph in Africa, young Bennett rewarded him with the mean assignment of "covering" the Tenderloin police strike in New York.

When Mr. Bennett moved to Paris in 1887 he started the Paris edition of the New York Herald and again took a unique position, as this is still the only American daily newspaper published in Europe. During this residence abroad, broken only by the unexpected arrival of the Bennett yacht in New York harbor once every two or three years for a short stop, the editors in immediate control of the New York Herald kept a chair at their conference table always vacant for the absent editor, one of his own ideas to be his men imbued with the spirit that he was "boss," although several thousand miles away.

Col. Caillaux was brought into court from his prison cell to-day to testify in the treason trial growing out of the Bonnet Rouge affair. He was called at the request of counsel for M. Landau, one of the accused, who was a reporter for the Bonnet Rouge.

Before M. Caillaux began his testimony Colonel Voyer, the presiding officer, admonished him to confine his remarks within the proper limits.

"The only point at issue," said Colonel Voyer, "is whether the witness mentioned the name of Marx of Mannheim (a German banker through whom funds were supplied for the Bonnet Rouge propaganda), to M. Landau in September, 1916. Please keep to that point."

M. Caillaux denied emphatically that he had mentioned Marx in 1916. He said he had never heard of the man until July, 1917, and then only when the Bonnet Rouge case was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. It was brought out that the name and address of Marx were found on a slip of paper among the documents belonging to M. Caillaux which were discovered at Florence.

The former premier explained this by saying the paper was handed to him by a Swiss merchant who was introduced to him under the pretext that he was to speak about the exchange of merchandise between France and Switzerland.

"I dismissed him brutally," declared M. Caillaux.

Colonel Voyer evidently was anxious to have M. Caillaux conclude his testimony.

"That is a sufficient answer," he said. "You may go."

M. Caillaux insisted on speaking further, however, saying:

"I have never given one franc to the Bonnet Rouge since the war began. It is true that I subscribed 40,000 francs before the war, but this fund was exhausted at the beginning of hostilities. At the time I was engaged in defending my honor against a bitter press campaign. The Bonnet Rouge defended me and therefore I helped it."

"I have defended my honor in the past, and will do so in the future with all possible means at my command."

"It is my contention," he said, "that a public man in time of war must consider every possibility of bringing about a favorable peace, no matter whence it comes."

M. Caillaux's testimony seemed to be disturbing to the accused, who immediately began to attempt to shift the responsibility upon each other. M. Marion, who was assistant manager of the Bonnet Rouge, accused M. Duval, the director, and M. Landau. The latter replied that M. Marion's declaration was untruthful. All the defendants except M. Joulia, who remained silent, attempted to separate their cases from that of M. Duval, for whom alone the prosecution specifically demands the death sentence.

### ARCHER A. LANDON ON AIRCRAFT BOARD

Buffalo Man Chosen Director of the Division of Production of Airplanes.

Washington, May 14.—Archer A. Landon of Buffalo was to-day appointed director of the division of production of aircraft board.

Mr. Landon has been vice-president of the American Radiator company.

"It is felt that Mr. Landon's wide experience and great ability materially will advance the production of aircraft," said an announcement by John D. Ryan, director of aircraft production.

### COAL STEAMER STRANDED. The Lexington Will Probably Be Floated at High Tide.

An Atlantic Port, May 14.—The steamer Lexington, bound for New England with coal, grounded on an island near during a heavy fog to-day. The vessel was resting easily and it was expected she would be floated at high tide to-day.

# ODD FELLOWS ARE IN SESSION

Rainy Weather Has Kept Down the Early Attendance

MILITARY PARADE WAS CALLED OFF

Grand Encampment Day Is to Be Observed on Wednesday

To-day marks the opening of the exercises incident to the annual convention of the grand lodge of Vermont, I. O. O. F., and auxiliary societies. Delegates from various lodges about the state, with members of the Patriarchs Militant, predominating, began to arrive yesterday afternoon and the influx of visitors continued through the night and this morning, until there was a fair attendance of out of town Odd Fellows when the 23rd annual session of the department council, Patriarchs Militant, convened in Howland hall at 10 o'clock.

Conditions do not augur for a largely attended convention, although the outlook for a series of profitable and instructive sessions is good. Torrential showers, prevailing throughout Vermont in the past few days have made some sections of rural highway almost impassable, and as many of the officials and delegates planned to make the trip to Barre in automobiles the effect of the weather on the attendance was readily foreseen to-day. Nevertheless, the gatherings are expected to expand as the Odd Fellows' week progresses, and the local committee is not at all discouraged.

The time to-day was given over almost wholly to the Patriarchs Militant, the fully uniformed branch of Odd Fellowship. Those of the canton men who arrived early were royally received by the members of Canton Vinton, who kept open house last evening in their rooms in the Gordon building. Col. W. E. Frost of Bennington, the department commander, presided at a brief morning session of the Patriarchs.

For this afternoon fully three hours had been reserved for the parade and drill. But the fact that many Patriarchs have been delayed by the weather prompted the committee late this forenoon to cancel all plans for the parade. It is possible that the Patriarchs Militant will repair to Currier park late in the afternoon for their competitive drill. There are 10 cantons in Vermont, combining a membership of 475, yet it is improbable that all of them will be sufficiently represented to participate in a drill. Several people will receive the decoration of civility this evening at 7:30 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock there will be a dance in Howland hall.

Before adjournment since die is taken Friday it is expected that from 300 to 500 people will be attending the various sessions.

To-morrow is to be observed as grand encampment day, with E. E. Jenne of Newport, the grand patriarch, in charge. The following day will be given over to the grand lodge session, with E. A. Spear of Woodstock, the grand master, presiding. On Friday, the last day of the convention, Mrs. Emma A. Rand of Saxtons River, will call to order the 33rd annual session of the Rebekah assembly.

Program for the Week.

The program in detail for the remainder of the week follows:

Wednesday—9 a. m., 48th annual session of the grand encampment, in Howland hall; 7 p. m., annual meeting of the past grand officers' association and post-prandial exercises and remarks by Henry V. Frost, deputy grand sire.

Thursday—9 a. m., 72d annual session of the grand lodge in Howland hall. There will be an auto ride for visiting ladies in the forenoon; a reception to members of the Rebekah degree at Hotel Barre, 3 to 5 p. m.; 8 p. m., exemplification of the Rebekah degree by Ivy Lodge of Montpelier, Howland hall.

Friday—9 a. m., 33d annual session of the Rebekah assembly in Howland hall; 8 p. m., Odd Fellows and Rebekahs keep open house in Howland hall.

### NO NOTICE GIVEN BEFORE 5,000 STRUCK

Chicago Teamsters and Truck Chauffeurs Went Out To-day and Delivery of Many Commodities Was Paralyzed.

Chicago, May 14.—Five thousand teamsters and truck chauffeurs went on strike without warning here to-day and Patrick Barrell, business agent of the truck drivers' union, said that 15,000 men would be out by night. They demanded an approximate advance of \$3 a week in wages. The strike was authorized at a secret meeting of the teamsters' joint council last night. No notice was served on employers.

Delivery of coal, ice, freight, building material and many other commodities was paralyzed. The teamsters and truck drivers are well organized throughout the city. Their action caught employers completely off guard.

### ST. JOHNSBURY MAN INJURED. John Smith in Wreck and Taken to a Hospital in Albany, N. Y.

Albany, N. Y., May 14.—Forty-two persons injured in the New York Central wreck at Schock Landing late last night were brought to Albany hospitals to-day. None was reported seriously injured. Thirteen left the institutions after receiving first aid treatment, and it was stated that most of the others would be able to leave during the day.

Those remaining in the hospitals this morning included George Walker, Bridgeport, Conn.; Solon Smith, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; John Bannett, Illi Highville, Torrington, Conn.; John Byrne, John W. Boyle, Raymond Conant, New Haven. The body of the fourth person killed this morning was identified as that of C. G. Drummond of Brooklyn, who was said to have been connected with the internal revenue bureau in some capacity. His body and that of Benson Hughes, the other passenger killed, are at Castleton.